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use of the book. The work as a whole is a contribution to the American literature on the subject and, as a text-book, it merits popular favor.

EDWIN M. BORCHARD.

A Treatise on the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. By W. W. THORNTON.
(Cincinnati: The W. H. Anderson Company, 1913. Pp. lxiii,
929.)

The commerce power of congress has become such an important topic in United States constitutional law that numerous special treatises dealing with it have been demanded. In the work under review we have a large volume devoted to the consideration of a single statute passed by congress in the exercise of its commercial power. The aim has been "to present an accurate result of each decision on the statute so full that little or no resort to the original report of the decision will be necessary. Some case in a state court may have been overlooked but it is his [the author's] belief that there is none. Assuredly none has been overlooked which has been rendered by a federal court and which has been reported at the date of going to press." Mr. Thornton has done more than this. He has read, and quotes liberally from, many articles contributed to the legal periodicals of the country, and this constitutes one of the special merits of the volume. Whether the reading of this book will make unnecessary a resort to the reports may be doubted, but certain it is that the excerpts from the opinions are so generous, and so well made, that from the treatise the student may obtain a full knowledge of the statute in the light of the interpretations which it has received.

The volume contains no great amount of critical or philosophical discussion. Mr. Thornton has confined his task almost wholly to one of exposition, but this task he has excellently performed. The arrangement of the chapters, and their subdivision into topics, is very good. The procedural as well as the substantive features of the act and of its administration are covered, and introductory chapters are provided dealing with the congressional history of the statute and with the principles of the common law governing monopolies, contracts in restraint of trade, trusts and combinations. The table of cases is complete and the index adequate. It cannot be questioned that the volume gives the best exposition that we have of the anti-trust act of 1890.